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NEWS 3	NOV 26	MARPAT enhanced with FSORT command
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NEWS 12	FEB 02	GENBANK enhanced with SET PLURALS and SET SPELLING
NEWS 13	FEB 06	Patent sequence location (PSL) data added to USGENE
NEWS 14	FEB 10	COMPENDEX reloaded and enhanced
NEWS 15	FEB 11	WTEXTILES reloaded and enhanced
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NEWS 18	FEB 23	Several formats for image display and print options discontinued in USPATFULL and USPAT2
NEWS 19	FEB 23	MEDLINE now offers more precise author group fields and 2009 MeSH terms
NEWS 20	FEB 23	TOXCENTER updates mirror those of MEDLINE - more precise author group fields and 2009 MeSH terms
NEWS 21	FEB 23	Three million new patent records blast AEROSPACE into STN patent clusters
NEWS 22	FEB 25	USGENE enhanced with patent family and legal status display data from INPADOCDB
NEWS 23	MAR 06	INPADOCDB and INPAFAMDB enhanced with new display formats
NEWS 24	MAR 11	EPFULL backfile enhanced with additional full-text applications and grants
NEWS 25	MAR 11	ESBIOBASE reloaded and enhanced
NEWS 26	MAR 20	CAS databases on STN enhanced with new super role for nanomaterial substances
NEWS 27	MAR 23	CA/CAplus enhanced with more than 250,000 patent equivalents from China

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 NEWS 28  MAR 30  IMSPATENTS reloaded and enhanced

 NEWS EXPRESS JUNE 27 08 CURRENT WINDOWS VERSION IS V8.3,
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=> s (estradiol or estrogen) and poly(w)D(w)L(w)lactide(w)co(w)glycolide)
UNMATCHED RIGHT PARENTHESIS 'GLYCOLIDE)'
The number of right parentheses in a query must be equal to the
number of left parentheses.

=> s (estradiol or estrogen) and poly(w)D(w)L(w)lactide(w)co(w)glycolide
L1          20 (ESTRADIOL OR ESTROGEN) AND POLY(W) D(W) L(W) LACTIDE(W) CO(W)
               GLYCOLIDE

=> dup rem l1
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L1
L2           10 DUP REM L1 (10 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> s l2 and prostate
L3           0 L2 AND PROSTATE

=> dis ibib abs l2 1-10

L2   ANSWER 1 OF 10  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:        2009:109387  CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:         150:176325
```

TITLE: Degradable metal stent with agent-containing coating
INVENTOR(S): Klocke, Bjoern; Diener, Tobias; Fringes, Matthias; Harder, Claus
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Biotronik Vi Patent AG, Switz.
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 19pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 2018834	A1	20090128	EP 2008-158778	20080623
R: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LI, LT, LU, LV, MC, MT, NL, NO, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, AL, BA, MK, RS				
DE 102007034364	A1	20090129	DE 2007-102007034364	20070724
US 20090030507	A1	20090129	US 2008-179183	20080724

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: DE 2007-102007034364A 20070724

AB The invention concerns a stent comprising: (a) a degradable metal stent main body; (b) a partition layer which is applied to the surface of the stent main body so that at least parts of the surface of the luminal side are not covered; (c) an agent-containing layer which is applied to the surface of the partition layer at least partially on the abluminal side of the stent main body, the agent containing a layer comprising one or more agents. The agent comprises at least one polymer selected from the group consisting of nondegradable polymers comprising polyethylene; polyvinylchloride; polyacrylates; polyethyl- and polymethylacrylates, polymethylmethacrylate, polymethyl-co-ethyl-acrylate, and ethylene/ethylacrylate; polytetrafluoroethylene, ethylene/chlorotrifluoroethylene copolymers, ethylene/tetrafluoroethylene copolymers; polyamides, polyamide imide, PA-11, PA-12, PA-46, PA-66; polyetherimide; polyethersulfone; poly(iso)butylene; polyvinylchloride; polyvinylfluoride; polyvinylalc.; polyurethane; polybutylene terephthalate; silicones; polyphosphazene; polymer foams, polymer foams made of carbonates, styrenes; copolymers and blends of the listed polymer classes, polymers of the class of thermoplastics, degradable polymers comprising polydioxanone; polyglycolide; polycaprolactone; polylactides, poly-L-lactide, poly-D,L-lactide, and copolymers and blends thereof, poly(L-lactide-co-glycolide), poly(D,L-lactide-co-glycolide), poly(L-lactide-co-D,L-lactide), poly(L-lactide-co-trimethylene carbonate); triblock copolymers; polysaccharides, chitosan, levan, hyaluronic acid, heparin, dextran, cellulose; polyhydroxyvalerate; ethylvinylacetate; polyethylene oxide; polyphosphorylcholine; fibrin; albumin; polyhydroxy butyric acid, atactic, isotactic, and syndiotactic polyhydroxy butyric acid and blends of the foregoing.

REFERENCE COUNT: 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L2 ANSWER 2 OF 10 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2009:115360 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 150:199445
TITLE: Method for production of a crimped stent, use of a polymer coating and medical goods
INVENTOR(S): Borck, Alexander; Diener, Tobias
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Biotronik Vi Patent A.-G., Switz.
SOURCE: Ger. Offen., 16pp.
CODEN: GWXXBX
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
DE 102007034991	A1	20090129	DE 2007-102007034991	20070726
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			DE 2007-102007034991	20070726

AB The invention concerns a method for the preparation of a crimped stent on a coated catheter by (a) providing a catheter; (b) providing a stent; (c) coating the catheter on the surface that contacts the luminary surface of the stent with a polymer or polymer mixture and one or more active substances; (d) positioning and crimping the stent on the surface of the catheter that has been at least partially coated in step (c). Polymer selected from the group consisting of nondegradable polymers comprising polypropylene, polyethylene; polyvinylchloride; polyacrylates; polyethyl- and polymethylacrylates, polymethylmethacrylate, polymethyl-co-ethyl-acrylate, and ethylene/ethylacrylate; polytetrafluoroethylene, ethylene/chlorotrifluoroethylene copolymers, ethylene/tetrafluoroethylene copolymers; polyamides, polyamide imide, PA-11, PA-12, PA-46, PA-66; polyether imide; polyethersulfone; poly(iso)butylene; polyvinylchloride; polyvinylfluoride; polyvinylalc.; polyurethane; polybutylene terephthalate; silicones; polyphosphazene; polymer foams, polymer foams made of carbonates, styrenes; copolymers and blends of the listed polymer classes, polymers of the class of thermoplastics, degradable polymers comprising polydioxanone; polyglycolide; polycaprolactone; polylactides, poly-L-lactide, poly-D,L-lactide, and copolymers and blends thereof, poly(L-lactide-co-glycolide), poly(D,L-lactide-co-glycolide), poly(L-lactide-co-D,L-lactide), poly(L-lactide-co-trimethylene carbonate); triblock copolymers; polysaccharides, chitosan, levan, hyaluronic acid, heparin, dextran, cellulose; polyhydroxyvalerate; ethylvinylacetate; polyethylene oxide; polyphosphorylcholine; fibrin; albumin; polyhydroxy butyric acid, atactic, isotactic, and syndiotactic polyhydroxy butyric acid and blends of the foregoing.

REFERENCE COUNT: 7 THERE ARE 7 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L2 ANSWER 3 OF 10 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 1
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2008655347 IN-PROCESS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 18788777
TITLE: Physicochemical characteristics and preliminary in vivo biological evaluation of nanocapsules loaded with siRNA targeting estrogen receptor alpha.
AUTHOR: Bouclier Celine; Moine Laurence; Hillaireau Herve; Marsaud Veronique; Connault Elisabeth; Opolon Paule; Couvreur Patrick; Fattal Elias; Renoir Jack-Michel
CORPORATE SOURCE: Physico-Chimie, Pharmacotechnie, Biopharmacie, Universite Paris-Sud, CNRS UMR 8612 and IFR 141, 5 rue Jean-Baptiste Clement, 92296 Chatenay-Malabry, France.
SOURCE: Biomacromolecules, (2008 Oct) Vol. 9, No. 10, pp. 2881-90. Electronic Publication: 2008-09-13. Journal code: 100892849. E-ISSN: 1526-4602.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE) (RESEARCH SUPPORT, NON-U.S. GOV'T)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: NONMEDLINE; IN-PROCESS; NONINDEXED; Priority Journals
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 15 Oct 2008 Last Updated on STN: 1 Jan 2009

AB Specific siRNAs that target estrogen receptor alpha (ERalpha) were encapsulated in nanocapsules (NCs). We produced small (approximately

100-200 nm) ERalpha-siRNA NCs with a water core by incorporating two mixed duplexes of specific ERalpha-siRNAs (ERalpha-mix-siRNA) into NCs. The encapsulation yield that was obtained with poly(iso-butylcyanoacrylate) (PIBCA) NCs was low, whereas no release of trapped siRNA was observed for poly(ethylene)glycol-poly(D,L-lactide-co-glycolide) (PEG-PLGA) NCs. High levels of ERalpha-siRNA incorporation into PEG-epsilon-caprolactone-malic acid (PEG-PCL/MA) NCs (3.3 microM in a polymer solution at 16 mg/mL) were observed (72% yield). No difference in size or zeta potential was observed between siRNA NCs that were based on PEG-PCL/MA and empty NCs. Fluorescence quenching assays confirmed the incorporation of siRNA into the NC core. A persistent loss of ERalpha (90% over 5 days) was observed in MCF-7 human breast cancer cells that were exposed to PEG-PCL/MA NCs that were loaded with ERalpha-siRNA. The intravenous injection of these NCs into estradiol-stimulated MCF-7 cell xenografts led to a significant decrease in tumor growth and a decrease in ERalpha expression in tumor cells. These data indicate that a novel strategy, based on ERalpha-siRNA delivery, could be developed for the treatment of hormone-dependent breast cancers.

L2 ANSWER 4 OF 10 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2009:165094 CAPLUS
TITLE: Preparation of PLGA microspheres loaded with both gestodene and ethinyl estradiol
AUTHOR(S): Sun, Yi; Zhang, Qiang; Chen, Da-wei; Zhang, Zhi-jun; Zheng, Yan
CORPORATE SOURCE: School of Pharmacy, Shenyang Pharmaceutical University, Shenyang, 110016, Peop. Rep. China
SOURCE: Shenyang Yaoke Daxue Xuebao (2008), 25(12), 948-953
CODEN: SYDXFF; ISSN: 1006-2858
PUBLISHER: Shenyang Yaoke Daxue Xuebao Bianjibu
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Chinese
AB Objective To study the practicability for the preparation of s.c. injected microspheres loaded with gestodene and ethinyl estradiol. Methods Using poly(d, l-lactide-co-glycolide)(PLGA) as carrier material, gestodene and ethinyl estradiol as model drugs, injected microspheres were prepared through emulsion-evaporation method. The resulted microspheres were observed, and the stability, organic solvent residue and release behavior were also investigated. Results The loading efficiency of gestodene and ethinyl estradiol were (69.9±6.6)% and (60.5±1.5)%, resp. The microspheres were well sphere-shaped, and the particle size distribution was very narrow, and the mean particle size was (65.62 ± 4.56)μm. As a result of the release testing, the release process of both the drugs could last 30 days, and the release behaviors were qualified for Weibull equation, which should be ln(ln1/(1-F(t)) = 0.6258lnt-1.826(R2 = 0.992 1) and ln(ln1/(1-F(t))=0.8552lnt-2.8501 (R2 = 0.991 4), resp. The prepared microspheres were not stable when they were stored at high temperature and lighting condition for a long period, neither for long time storage in room temperature, but stable in cool and dark place. Conclusions The preparation condition is stable; the loading efficiency is relatively high; particle size is uniform; the organic residue is qualified for the national standard; release behavior is stable and the process is quite long. The further study should be carried on.

L2 ANSWER 5 OF 10 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2007:949868 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 147:474420
TITLE: Design of surface-modified poly(D, L-lactide-co-

glycolide) nanoparticles for targeted drug delivery to bone
AUTHOR(S): Choi, Sung-Wook; Kim, Jung-Hyun
CORPORATE SOURCE: Nanosphere Process and Technology Laboratory, Department of Chemical Engineering, Yonsei University, Seoul, 120-749, S. Korea
SOURCE: Journal of Controlled Release (2007), 122(1), 24-30
CODEN: JCREEC; ISSN: 0168-3659
PUBLISHER: Elsevier B.V.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Poly(D,L-lactide-co-glycolide) (PLGA) nanoparticles, modified with both alendronate and polyethylene glycol (PEG), were prepared by dialysis method without addnl. surfactant to evaluate the potency of the bone-targeted drug delivery. Alendronate, a targeting moiety that has a strong affinity for bone, was conjugated to PLGA polymer via carbodiimide chemical Monomethoxy PEG(mPEG)-PLGA block copolymers with different mol. wts. of mPEG (Mn 550, 750, and 2000) were synthesized and used for a hydrophilic layer on the surface of the nanoparticles to avoid reticuloendothelial system (RES). The surface-modified PLGA nanoparticles with various ratios of alendronate and mPEG densities on their surface were evaluated by adsorption study onto hydroxyapatite (HA). It was confirmed that alendronate-modified nanoparticles had a strong and specific adsorption to HA. The amount of nanoparticles absorbed onto HA tended to be smaller when the content of alendronate was decreased and the large block length of mPEG was found to reduce the potency of alendronate.
REFERENCE COUNT: 31 THERE ARE 31 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L2 ANSWER 6 OF 10 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 2
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004056339 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 14757510
TITLE: Pure antiestrogen RU 58668-loaded nanospheres: morphology, cell activity and toxicity studies.
AUTHOR: Ameller Thibault; Marsaud Veronique; Legrand Philippe; Gref Ruxandra; Renoir Jack Michel
CORPORATE SOURCE: UMR CNRS 8612, Pharmacologie Cellulaire et Moleculaire, 5 rue Jean-Baptiste Clement, 92296, Chatenay-Malabry, France.. michael.renoir@cep.u-psud.fr
SOURCE: European journal of pharmaceutical sciences : official journal of the European Federation for Pharmaceutical Sciences, (2004 Feb) Vol. 21, No. 2-3, pp. 361-70.
Journal code: 9317982. ISSN: 0928-0987.
PUB. COUNTRY: Netherlands
DOCUMENT TYPE: (COMPARATIVE STUDY)
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
(RESEARCH SUPPORT, NON-U.S. GOV'T)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200411
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 4 Feb 2004
Last Updated on STN: 19 Dec 2004
Entered Medline: 26 Nov 2004
AB Nanospheres (NS) formulated using biodegradable and biocompatible polymers, poly(D,L-lactide-co-glycolide) (PLGA), poly(D,L-lactide) (PLA) and poly(epsilon-caprolactone) (PCL), loaded with the pure anti-estrogen RU 58668 (RU), a promising estrogen-dependent anticancer agent, have been prepared. They all possess a small size compatible with an intratumoral extravasation behavior and their pegylation reduce significantly their zeta potential. Characterization by

freeze fracture electron microscopy have shown that NS are spheric particles with a size ranging between 30 and 50nm and a tendency to agglomerate which is reduced by polyethylene glycol (PEG) grafting. PEG-grafted NS are all non-toxic as revealed by cell viability assay. A specific cellular model has been used to evaluate not only the release extent of the drug but also its biological activity. All formulations tested showed that they release slowly RU as measured by the delayed ability of RU to inhibit estrogen-induced transcription in human breast cancer cells and that they possess only a small amount of surface adsorbed RU.

L2 ANSWER 7 OF 10 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2009 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001104067 EMBASE
TITLE: Preparation of PLGA nanoparticles containing estrogen by emulsification-diffusion method.
AUTHOR: Kwon, Hye-Young; Lee, Jun-Young; Choi, Sung-Wook; Kim, Jung-Hyun (correspondence)
CORPORATE SOURCE: Nanosphere Process and Technology Laboratory, Department of Chemical Engineering, Yonsei University, 134 Shinchon-dong, Sudaemoon-ku Seoul 120-749, Korea, Republic of. jayhkim@mail.yonsei.ac.kr
AUTHOR: Jang, Yangsoo
CORPORATE SOURCE: Yonsei University, 134 Shinchon-dong, Sudaemoon-ku, Seoul 120749, Korea, Republic of.
AUTHOR: Kim, Jung-Hyun (correspondence)
CORPORATE SOURCE: Nanosphere Process/Technol Lab, Department of Chemical Eng., Yonsei University, 134 Shinchon-dong, Sudaemoon-ku, Seoul 120-749, Korea, Republic of. jayhkim@mail.yonsei.ac.kr
SOURCE: Colloids and Surfaces A: Physicochemical and Engineering Aspects, (30 Jun 2001) Vol. 182, No. 1-3, pp. 123-130. Refs: 19
ISSN: 0927-7757 CODEN: CPEAEH
PUBLISHER IDENT.: S 0927-7757(00)00825-6
COUNTRY: Netherlands
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
FILE SEGMENT: 027 Biophysics, Bioengineering and Medical Instrumentation
037 Drug Literature Index
039 Pharmacy
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 6 Apr 2001
Last Updated on STN: 6 Apr 2001

AB Nano-sized poly (D,L lactide-co-glycolide) (PLGA) particles, widely used as a biodegradable polymeric carrier, containing estrogen were prepared employing emulsification-diffusion method. Estrogen was chosen as a model drug. The preparation method consists of emulsifying a solution of polymer and drug in the aqueous phase containing stabilizer, previously saturated, followed by adding excess water. Influence of process variables on the mean particle size of nanoparticles has been studied. It was clarified that the type and concentrations of stabilizer, homogenizer speed, polymer concentration determined the size of PLGA nanoparticles. Especially when didodecyl dimethyl ammonium bromide (DMAB) was used as a stabilizer, estrogen containing nanoparticles of smaller than 100 nm was obtained. Copyright .COPYRGT. 2001 Elsevier Science B.V.

L2 ANSWER 8 OF 10 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 3

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999401151 MEDLINE

DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 10469916
TITLE: Gamma irradiation for terminal sterilization of 17beta-estradiol loaded poly-(D, L-lactide-co-glycolide) microparticles.
AUTHOR: Mohr D; Wolff M; Kissel T
CORPORATE SOURCE: Schwarz Pharma AG, D-40789, Monheim, Germany.
SOURCE: Journal of controlled release : official journal of the Controlled Release Society, (1999 Aug 27) Vol. 61, No. 1-2, pp. 203-17.
Journal code: 8607908. ISSN: 0168-3659.
PUB. COUNTRY: Netherlands
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199910
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 26 Oct 1999
Last Updated on STN: 26 Oct 1999
Entered Medline: 13 Oct 1999

AB 17beta-Estradiol-loaded microparticles using poly-(D, L-lactide-co-glycolide) polymer (PLG) were prepared by a modified spray-drying method and the effects of gamma-irradiation on drug substance, polymer and microparticles were investigated. Irradiation doses ranging from 5.1 to 26.6 kGy were applied using a 60Co-radiation source. 17beta-Estradiol drug substance showed excellent stability against gamma-irradiation in the investigated dose range, whereas microencapsulated estradiol seems to be converted to conjugation products with PLG, and to a lesser extent to the degradation product 9,11-dehydroestradiol. The weight-average molecular weight of the PLG polymers decreased with increasing irradiation dose while polydispersity indices (M(w)/M(n)) remained nearly unchanged, compatible with a random chain scission mechanism in lactide/glycolide-copolymer degradation. In vitro drug release studies showed accelerated kinetics with increasing irradiation doses due to dose dependent polymer degradation. Microbiological process monitoring showed decreasing bioburden with increasing spraying time, which was successfully further reduced by applying irradiation sterilization. Microencapsulated test spore suspensions of Bacillus pumilus ATCC 27142, the official test specimen for the gamma-sterilization process, revealed effective reduction of bioburden, confirming its published D(10) value. In conclusion, our studies demonstrated efficacy of gamma-irradiation as terminal sterilization method for poly-(D,L-lactide-co-glycolide) polymer-based drug delivery systems. The sterilization conditions need to be carefully adjusted for the final dosage form.

L2 ANSWER 9 OF 10 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994007813 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 8403904
TITLE: The effects of a long-acting progestin on the hypothalamic-pituitary-ovarian axis in women with normal menstrual cycles.
AUTHOR: Poindexter A N 3rd; Dildy G A; Brody S A; Snabes M C; Brodyand S A
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Baylor College of Medicine, Houston, TX.
CONTRACT NUMBER: MOIRR000350 (United States NCRR NIH HHS)
SOURCE: Contraception, (1993 Jul) Vol. 48, No. 1, pp. 37-45.
Journal code: 0234361. ISSN: 0010-7824.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: (CLINICAL TRIAL)
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)

(RESEARCH SUPPORT, NON-U.S. GOV'T)
(RESEARCH SUPPORT, U.S. GOV'T, P.H.S.)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199310
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 17 Jan 1994
Last Updated on STN: 25 Feb 2003
Entered Medline: 28 Oct 1993

AB This study was performed to determine how a long-acting, slow-release preparation of norethindrone (NET) affects the hypothalamic-pituitary-ovarian axis of normal ovulatory women. Ten women were studied during the luteal phase of their menstrual cycle, and again at six and twelve weeks following intramuscular administration of 100 mg NET microencapsulated in poly-D,L-lactide-co-glycolide. Serial LH samples, serum E, P, and NET were followed by a GnRH stimulation test. Compared to luteal phase values, six and twelve weeks of treatment with NET inhibited serum E2 and P while mean serum LH remained unchanged and mean serum FSH increased significantly ($p < 0.05$). LH pulse frequency after NET treatment was twice the rate ($p < 0.01$) as that of the luteal phase, whereas LH pulse amplitude was decreased significantly ($p < 0.05$). Finally, although there was no significant change in pituitary LH secretion in response to GnRH, NET treatment augmented FSH responsiveness to GnRH at the times studied. Preserved pituitary responsiveness to GnRH in NET-treated patients suggests that inhibited ovarian function results in an increase in GnRH pulse frequency but not GnRH pulse amplitude. Since the progestational milieu is maintained in these patients by NET treatment, the decrease in serum E2 may be responsible for the increase in GnRH pulse frequency. The presence of a critical level of E2 may be necessary for progestins to affect the hypothalamic GnRH pulse generator.

L2 ANSWER 10 OF 10 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2009 The Thomson Corporation on STN DUPLICATE 4

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1983:332927 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV198376090419; BA76:90419
TITLE: POLY-D L LACTIDE
CO GLYCOLIDE NORETHISTERONE MICRO
CAPSULES AN INJECTABLE BIO DEGRADABLE CONTRACEPTIVE.
AUTHOR(S): BECK L R [Reprint author]; POPE V Z; FLOWERS C E JR; COWSAR D R; TICE T R; LEWIS D H; DUNN R L; MOORE A B; GILLEY R M
CORPORATE SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF OBSTETRICS AND GYNECOLOGY, DIVISION FOR REPRODUCTION AND IMMUNOLOGY RESEARCH, UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA IN BIRMINGHAM, SCHOOL OF MEDICINE, BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA 35294, USA
SOURCE: Biology of Reproduction, (1983) Vol. 28, No. 1, pp. 186-195.
CODEN: BIREBV. ISSN: 0006-3363.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
FILE SEGMENT: BA
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

AB Microcapsules made from a biocompatible, biodegradable polymeric excipient, poly(DL-lactide-co-glycolide) (DL-PLGA) that contained 22 wt % norethisterone (NET), were prepared by a solvent-evaporation microencapsulation process. The effects of changing both the lactide-to-glycolide ratio of the DL-PLGA and the size of the microcapsules on the rate of NET release and the rate of excipient biodegradation were determined in vivo. NET release rates were determined in baboons after injecting the microcapsule formulations i.m. Serum samples obtained at various times following treatment were analyzed for NET, progesterone and estrogen by radioimmunoassay (RIA). Biodegradation kinetics were determined by injecting NET microcapsules made from radiolabeled DL-PLGA i.m. into the hind legs of rats. Residual

radioactivity at the injection site was determined at various times after treatment by combustion analysis of the muscle tissue. Changing the ratio of the comonomers to include more glycolide (DL-lactide:glycolide 96:4, 92:8, 87:13, 74:26) increased the rate of NET release and accelerated the biodegradation of the copolymer excipient. Decreasing the size of the microcapsules increased the rate of NET release. On the basis of these studies a NET microcapsule formulation was identified for clinical testing which releases NET for 3 mo. and biodegrades completely within 6 mo.

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